

same flock which I studied at New Lisbon. So far as I can find the other records of Evening Grosbeaks in this vicinity are as follows:

December 5, 1916, at Cinnaminson, N. J., Charles Evans.

December 24, at Smithville, N. J., N. D. W. Pumyea.

December 26, at Westville, N. J., Julian K. Potter, and on December 31, on Mill Creek at Ardmore, Pa., one male was seen by W. J. Serrill. Doctor Stone also advises me that a flock was reported at Hammonton, N. J., on February 22, 1917, by Mr. Geo. W. Bassett, who says they have been present most of the winter feeding mainly on the seeds of the box elder. A single bird was also seen at Lumberton, N. J., March 14, 1917, by Mr. B. F. Clayberger.—SAMUEL SCOVILLE, JR., *Philadelphia, Pa.*

First Recorded Nesting of Bachman's Sparrow in Pennsylvania.—

During the summer of 1913 the writer had the good fortune to see the Bachman's Sparrow (*Peucaea aestivalis bachmani*) as a summer resident in southwestern Pennsylvania. At that time the birds were noted at several places in southern Greene Co., close to the Mason and Dixon line.

A close watch was made for the birds during successive seasons but none were seen until the spring of 1916. On May 12, while I was instructing a field class in bird-life, we encountered a pair of Bachman's Sparrows. My attention was first called to them by the continual singing of the male. The female was soon located and the pair carefully watched. The female soon gathered nesting material and flew to a cluster of weeds just inside the border of an open grove of large white oak trees. I made a search and soon found an almost completed nest.

Upon returning to the nest in about one week I found the bird at home protecting her five white eggs. The birds were carefully examined after collecting and proved to be *Peucaea aestivalis bachmani*. The skins of this pair of birds are now in Waynesburg College collection. The set of 5 eggs and nest are in the collection of Mr. James Carter, Waynesburg, Pa. — S. S. DICKEY, *Waynesburg, Pa.*

Bohemian Waxwings at Seattle, Wash.— During the present winter, 1916-1917, this region has had some remarkable invasions of certain species of birds, the most noticeable perhaps being the Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*). As nearly as can be ascertained this species made its first appearance about December 10 in flocks of considerable size, but on the 26th or 27th the great body of the birds arrived numbering thousands of individuals, which thereafter for some considerable period could be observed almost every day within a comparatively restricted area some six miles in length along the eastern boundary of the city, adjacent to Lake Washington. This was accounted for by the fact that within this particular section was an abundant food supply in the form of the berries of the Madrona tree (*Arbutus menziesii*) which had fruited with unusual abundance the past season and of which the Waxwings appeared very fond, it not being uncommon at times to count in one of the larger trees upwards of five hundred of the birds.

Always associated with the Waxwings were flocks of the Western Robin (*Planesticus migratorius propinquus*), of this species the individuals numbered several thousands, and at times when suddenly startled, this immense body of birds would arise scattering in every direction, and then begin to congregate in flocks. On some occasions they would all amalgamate into one vast flock and after flying about, would again break up into small flocks which alighted in the berry laden trees and immediately resumed feeding until again disturbed, when these evolutions would be repeated. At all times the soft rolling chatter of the many Waxwings could be heard, which added to the interesting spectacle. On one particular occasion apparently all the individuals in a large portion of the section became associated, forming a flock that by careful estimate was an eighth of a mile in length and of considerable width.

Many times in these flocks of Bohemian Waxwings we observed a few Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), and also in the same locality small flocks of Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) and Willow Goldfinches (*Astragalinus tristis salicamans*), which would sometimes mingle with the former in flight but disassociate when the Waxwings alighted.

About January 25 the supply of Madrona berries in the section described became practically exhausted, and thereafter the Waxwings were seen in smaller flocks and became scattered throughout the city in quest of suitable food. On many occasions the birds were seen in the parks of the city and about the residences wherever there was shrubbery that might bear berries, and this continued until about February 15, after which date we have failed to note them.

How extended the incursion of this species has been we do not know, but have received reports of its occurrence at Port Angeles, sixty-five miles northwest on the Strait of Juan de Fuca and beyond Olympia to the south, and it is fair to assume that it must have been of very marked extent.

During this winter season there has also been an unusual flight of Raptors. About the middle of November, Snowy Owls (*Nyctea nyctea*) began to appear in numbers, the first flight of any importance since 1896: the local taxidermists up to February 1 having received upwards of fifty specimens, most of which present the usual form of plumage. The species has also been quite generally observed throughout the Sound region. There have also been brought to the local taxidermists a very large number of Great Horned Owls, and on looking over the mounted specimens, I found that the larger proportion were typical *saturatus*, among them some very dark and beautiful birds. There were also certain specimens apparently assignable to *occidentalis* and *lagophonus*, and one particular specimen which was very light and quite suggestive of *wapaethu*. Numerous reports have also been received of individual birds being seen in various localities, and the flight of this species seems to have been widely extended throughout this region. Goshawks likewise have appeared in more than the usual numbers and with hardly an exception those examined were representative of *striatulus*. Mr. D. E. Brown of this city has two adults in fine plumage taken January 7 and 18.—S. F. RATHBUN, *Seattle, Wash.*

Migrant Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*) at Newburyport, Mass.—On August 28, 1915, a short distance outside the city limits I noted a Migrant Shrike, my first acquaintance with the rather uncommon species. And again on August 21, 1916, in the same region a single bird of this species was noted.—S. W. BAILEY, *Pittsfield, Mass.*

The Cape May and Other Rare Warblers at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.—The fall of 1916 will ever remain a memorable one from the fact of my having added the rare Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) to my list, as well as the Nashville (*Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla*) and Water-Thrush (*Sciurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*) two examples of the first, and one each of the two latter having been obtained. Of the Cape May five were seen between August 28 and September 12, one only of the Nashville on August 16, and one of the Water-Thrush on August 26. In addition to these a fine male Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*) was obtained on August 24, the second only that I have seen here so far. Two Northern Parulas (*Compsothlypis americana usneæ*) were observed on August 13, and between August 23 and September 22, nineteen examples of the Bay-breasted (*Dendroica castanea*) were noted, as well as eleven of the Blackburnian (*Dendroica fusca*) between August 11 and September 9, and twenty of the Canada (*Wilsonia canadensis*) between August 11 and September 17. Two examples of the Yellow Palm (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*) were seen on May 6, and another interesting item was the finding of the Black-throated Blue (*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*) breeding for the first time in June and July.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Breeding of the Canada Warbler in Northern New Jersey.—On June 12, 1915, Dr. Wm. H. Wiegmann and the writer observed an adult male Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*) at Budd's Lake, New Jersey. This date is more than a week later than transients of this species are ordinarily met with. Furthermore, the low woods near the lake are characterized by a number of northern plants such as the Bunchberry, Goldthread, Dwarf Birch, Larch and many others. There was reason to believe, therefore, that the Canada Warbler might prove to be a summer resident in this locality.

Revisiting the Lake on July 4, 1916, I was gratified to find an adult female in the same spot and am practically certain that the male also was seen. On July 8, the female was observed busily engaged in searching for food, its action indicating that it had young nearby. On the following day I was so fortunate as to discover one of the young birds only a few days out of the nest, a fluffy, brownish fledgling with a tail not more than two-thirds or three-fourths grown. It was fed by the mother bird several times while I watched.

Budd's Lake is situated among the mountains of the western part of